

# DR. HENRY VAN DYKE'S HOME-COMING SONG



## Home Again

By the Author of "Little Rivers," "The Story of the Other Wise Man," Etc.

Music by C. Austin Miles

These verses are a sequel to "America for Me," a song written in 1909, in time of peace. America now means more to us than ever before.



**Voice**

**Piano**

*f* *mp*

1 Oh, gal - lant - ly they tread forth in kha - mi and in kha, A -  
 2 Our boys have won the Old World as none have won be - fore, They  
 3 They have our country's great word a - rous the roll - ing sea, They  
 4 Oh, sad - come home in heav - en's peace, dear spie - lls of the dead! And

mer - i - ca's cru - el - ing host of war riers hold and true; They had - dled for the rights of man be - side our heav - en al - lins, And  
 know the gris - ly hor - ror of the Ger - man gods of war; The no - ble faith of Beth - sin and the ho - ro heart of France; The  
 mer - i - ca mourns death - er - hool with all the just and free; They wrote that word vic - to - ri - ous on fields of mer - tal strife, And  
 wel - come home, ye liv - ing sons A - mer - i - ca hath tere! The lords of war are beat - en down, your glo - rious task is done; You,

**Refrain**  
*a tempo*

now they're com - ing home to us, vi - gil - ry in their eyes, Oh, it's home a - gain, and home a - gain, A -  
 soul of Beth - gans' for - ti - tude and It - a - ly's re - mar - v, Now it's home a - gain, and home a - gain, our  
 many a vil - lant had war proud to seal it with his life, Last Re - frain  
 fought to make the whole world free, and the vic - to - ry to won

*rit.* *a tempo*

nor - i - ca for mel Our heart - ly turn - ing home a - gain, and there we long to be, In our beau - ti - ful his  
 hearts are turn - ing west, Of all the lands be - neath the sun A - mer - i - ca is best, We're go - ing home to

*rit.* *a tempo*

re - spon - ding be - yond the o - cean bar, Where the sun is so bright, and the air is so clear, And  
 our own folk be - yond the a - mer - i - can bar, Where the sun is so bright, and the air is so clear, And

*rit. colle voce* *ff*

# Food Saving is Necessary?

## Yes, That!

### By David Lawrence

FIVE years ago few people would have believed that food conservation and anarchy in many parts of the world might be the ammunition that would win a great world war, or that food could be the means of making peace. The peace we had won. Yet to-day, as the nose of battle has been substituted by the nose of economic disturbance and readjustment, food is the basic commodity which, if improperly distributed, spells disaster and anarchy in many parts of the world. If, wisely apportioned, means contentment and a reign of peace. Most people imagine that wars begin and end with the boom of cannon. They visualize the conflict in terms of persons killed on a field of battle. But if some statistic could gather figures from all the countries of the world during the last four years, he would probably find that disease and lack of food killed more people than did the war itself. Nobody knows what numbers of human beings have stayed to death in Russia. Nobody can estimate the indirect effect of undernourishment in the death rates of neutral countries contiguous to the belligerents.

The signing of an armistice or a peace treaty is but an incident in the ending of a war if the economic adjustments following it do not mean an arrangement to stop suffering. A cessation of hostilities on the field of battle means a lease of life for the soldier, but does it always mean the same for the civilian populations who have been hungry during the war itself?

#### President Wilson Saw the Need

PRESIDENT WILSON worked indefatigably to wage effective war in order to bring an early peace. His wish as well as the heart's passion of 100,000,000 of his fellow countrymen has now been granted. But in those critical hours when the President was negotiating with the Allied governments the terms of the armistice that was to make it impossible for Germany ever to renew hostilities, there was one subject which President Wilson would not discuss as far as future than anything else—the food problem.

And the Allied War Council unanimously adopted a resolution appended to the terms of the armistice, providing that food be given to the liberated peoples. The President announced this resolution to the world, and asked him to go to Europe to consult with the various governments there and determine upon a plan for feeding the world. Mr. Hoover furnished him with the answers to questions, dating back from his remarkable work in organizing the relief of suffering Belgium, and his virtual management of the whole food problem in the United States, made him the logical man for the huge task assigned to him by the President.

Before Mr. Hoover went to Europe, I spent an evening discussing with him the outlook. In this article I am revolving many of his ideas. We talked for hours, and I am sure that the Germans, and the question immediately arose as to what the American people would think of conserving food for the benefit of a nation we had learned to think of as our enemy.

But Mr. Hoover said there was far less to be concerned about with respect to feeding the German people themselves than the millions of men, women and children in the areas over which the German Government had exercised a despot control.

"Germany," he remarked, "has not alone lost the food and the food giving capacity from all those masses of people she has dominated, and left them starving, but she has left behind her a total wreckage of social institutions, and this mass of people is now confronted with equal disaster in the wake of anarchy."

"If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot sit idly by and see the growth of this cancer in the world's side."

"Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grew revolution and chaos. From abject poverty grew the people growth stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. We put it on no higher plane than our own interests in the solution of this problem. There are millions of people now perishing from lack of food. We must feed them. We have fought and bled for the last eighteen months. It is not up to us to neglect any measure which enables them to return to health, to self-support and to their national life."

#### One of the Tragedies of the War

MR. HOOVER had in mind particularly the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, the Roumanians, the Serbians and the Ukrainians and all those nations which were under the domination of their tyrannical, people of whom many were in sympathy with us from the start of the war and manifested that sympathy by frequenting our camps and hospitals. The governments of them—when they once reached the front lines. Nay, more, many of these races often volunteered in the Allied forces, knowing that they would be shot or killed if they were captured. None of the consideration of prisoners of war would be given them, but—excuse me.

The story of how the people of these nations inside Austria-Hungary stood the oppression of the Hapsburgs is one of the many tragedies of the war. Now they have been liberated. Their future is uncertain. They are being ruled by the High Command for the armies. They will require some time to get established in agricultural pursuits again, but if Americans read about the sufferings of these people, they must think of the millions who in their hearts throughout the war wanted democracy and finally contributed almost as much to the chaos that brought on Austria's

separation from Germany and thereby the downfall of the Berlin government as pressure from the outside.

As for the people of Germany, they, too, were misjudged from childhood as to what constituted the aim of the individual in life, many of them taught a fanatical devotion to the Kaiser and his conquests, and they took part in the brute-force ideas advanced by the Prussian militarism. Mr. Hoover himself, who has seen the suffering of Belgium and died with it hard, has not a short of sympathy for Prussianism.

But, as he himself says, if it is just a sentimental question to relieve suffering—if, as Premier Clemenceau of France expressed it, "We make war for humanity, not against humanity"—then indeed it is a practical question, a simple problem in self-preservation.

That is what most Americans will be interested to analyze—the practical reasons why we must feed Germany, not the sentimental ones. True enough, there are Americans who preach a doctrine of kindness to a downfallen foe, and argue that America has always been ungracious in victory and that our national altruism and unselfishness never had a better opportunity for expression. But that is a controversial subject, and many people who have lost sons in this war and who have read the atrocities of the Hun will find it difficult to reconcile themselves to a spirit of brotherly love so soon after the commission of the worst sins humanity ever had recorded. So the question can be approached entirely from another viewpoint. How does it help America and the rest of the world to feed Germany?

#### The Root of Bolshevism and Anarchy

IT IS no longer a theory but a fact that lack of food is the root of Bolshevism and anarchy in Europe. Hungry countries give no government. The insurrectionary and pillage armies as intensely to-day as ever it did in primitive times. In pursuit of food thousands of people emigrate to neighboring countries. They will find England and France and Italy. They will work for lower wages and upset the economic structure of any country. Immigration laws are not always present their influx. But even if they were kept isolated in Germany and Austria, how much of a chance would the people of France and England have if they were to see the people of Central Europe?

If the middle of the continent, with its trade routes to the Argentine and the United States, were to be cut off, there will be no markets for any business. There will be no money to pay for goods. The people of the world will be forced to pay back portions of their great war debt of billions of dollars in food. Immigration laws will not be able to pay for it. And they will not have the money to pay the taxes which must be collected in order that Great Britain, France and the other Allied countries in Europe may be able to pay back portions of their great war debt of billions of dollars in food.

And how much would Liberty Bonds be worth if the Allies were unable for a long time to begin to pay the interest on them?

And how many Americans in need of money and anxious to convert their Liberty Bonds into cash would like the idea of a large proportion in square miles of the continent, where the world economic system has been mismanaged and, instead of order and peace, there is Central Europe, where there is anarchy and a continuation of the unsettled state in which world business and commerce has found itself struggling the last four years?

#### All Europe Must be Reconstructed

ALL Europe has to be reconstructed—not merely the devastated areas of each act of belligerents, for that is a task of large proportions in countries where the war has been in progress for years. But the reconstruction of the business in cities and towns not touched directly by the war for whose everyday transactions the world has been restored to normal. People must be fed in order to get them to work on the farms and in the factories. To rehabilitate Europe, there must be a complete and complete reconstruction of the world.

And after the peace treaty is signed and all nations again must be fed. There must be food. It is impossible to keep up the lines of hostility or the structure which existed during the war without the food to support the armies and the workers on the whole continent.

So America, which is the food reservoir of the world, must be able to perform in a revolutionary manner. It must be able to give service for humanity that she performed in the days of war. America, whose democracy was tried in hours of crisis and proved itself to be the best, must be able to help nations three thousand miles away, revealed that she was not a selfish nation. It is the duty of America to be a big-hearted—America must do the job of feeding the world.

True enough other countries which were unable to during the war, and they are now in a desperate condition, need to the rescue, too, but the task of ordering and adjusting the world's food supply is a much more difficult one. The Americans realized this when they asked that Herbert Hoover be sent abroad to discuss the situation with them. But food conservation is not a new thing here and abroad as necessary for another reason—the price.

Consider what would happen to the cost of living in America if suddenly every one of our soldiers and sailors on the export and import of food to and from other countries. Underfed Europe would send agents to America to buy food. They would be much more likely to succeed than they would be in Europe. Europe would like to get everything would begin to bid and food would go to the highest bidder. Prices would rise. Flour might go to twenty dollars a barrel and sugar to twenty cents a pound, and what not.

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Looking at the world's balance sheet in the different great groups of commodities, Mr. Hoover estimates the quantities remaining until the next harvest about like this:

First, there is sufficient supplies of wheat alone to meet the demand, provided there is economy in consumption and no waste.

Second, about three million tons of high-protein feeds for dairy animals are lacking. This means a great need of conservation and even superimposition of supplies.

Third, of other feeds there is enough available with economy to meet the situation.

Fourth, beans, peas and rice are not exactly plentiful, but with economy in use no great shortage will occur.

Fifth, pork and dairy products and vegetable oils reveal a shortage of about three billion pounds.

Sixth, sufficient supplies of food to feed all refrigerating plants to capacity are on hand or in sight.

Seventh, if other nations retain their present short rations on sugar, there will be no need for our normal consumption. Mr. Hoover planned to make an international agreement to stop the consumption of sugar.

Eighth, we have a surplus of coffee.

Thus we have practically enough of everything for ourselves with the exception of protein feeds. To produce the foregoing results, however, our Government is estimating that North America will furnish rather more than sixty per cent of the world's supply of food. It is estimating that we will be in position to furnish a total of about 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds for export as against exports of only 5,000,000 tons.

Examining each group of foodstuffs, we find that in wheat and rye, for example, large supplies have been accumulating in Argentina and Australia. In corn, the surplus is enormous, during the war through a lack of tonnage or a lack of coal to send ships to the United States, including the West Indies, will be in position to furnish a total of about 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds for export as against exports of only 5,000,000 tons.

#### We Cannot Go Back to Pre-War Waste

BUT that doesn't mean we can go back to our pre-war waste. We must still be economical and avoid waste. As we are able to produce more food than we need, we must avoid waste. This is a blessing, for while bread consumes only twenty five per cent of our national diet, fifty to sixty per cent of the foodstuffs are used in the production of bread. We are fortunate in having such a large wheat harvest, with our production and conservation we are giving the world its best wheat.

There has been and is a world shortage in fats because Europe has been unable to produce them. We can only supply the deficiency by increased production and conservation. America will be able to export seven times as much as before the war. By promising the farmer a fair return on his bags, he responded to a reasonable degree. It will be two or three years, of course, before conditions will be normal with respect to the supply of fats, but gradually we shall be able to diminish suffering everywhere by scrupulous economy.

As for ships become available to carry pork products abroad, large supplies will be necessary. On the other hand, we are so abundant in eggs that we can export them without limit. Nevertheless, it is the duty of America to reduce its unnecessarily large consumption of butter and condensed milk. Both of these commodities are needed for the protection of child life throughout the world.

Beef is in a far better position. There is enough to fill all the refrigerating ships available. This doesn't mean that Europe can have all that is wanted there, but transportation prevents a free market for the surplus.

When the Government in Washington imposed restrictions on sugar during the war, North American sugar was alone accessible. There were no ships to get it to Java and Java sugar. All that becomes available now, which makes possible a reasonable return on the sugar which we sell abroad to go around if people in all countries do not waste sugar.

#### These Things Must be Conserved

WE CAN now advantageously abandon the use of substitutes in our wheat bread. We must still insist on economy in consumption. We must not get our butter and Java sugar. But we must not think that by economizing in one commodity and living luxuriously on other products the harm is done. The conservation of food is a matter of more or less large quantities of food will be needed to relieve famine-stricken areas as soon as transportation opens up, especially in the spring months.

It was estimated that there are 40,000,000 people in North America who are not eating their food. It is estimated on account of the demoralized condition of the railroads. Many ports are frozen over and hundreds of thousands of persons perish from lack of food. It is estimated that we can save the lives of thousands of people by saving the food. It is estimated that we can save the lives of thousands of people by saving the food. It is estimated that we can save the lives of thousands of people by saving the food.

Continued conservation of food is a matter of more or less large quantities of food will be needed to relieve famine-stricken areas as soon as transportation opens up, especially in the spring months.